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National Forest RECREATION

IN WYOMING

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

1963

INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION IN WYOMING

National Forests in western Wyoming lure recreationists today much as they did the explorers and trappers who left their names on many geographic areas in bygone days. In 1962, 847,500 people visited this 3,789,144-acre wonderland of forests, meadows, mountains, lakes and streams lying in the Wyoming portion of Region 4.

In the Wyoming forests there are scenic spectacles to enjoy, lakes and streams to fish, waters especially good for boating, trails to just walk along, and shady groves ideally suited for picnics and camping. At the same time you are enjoying these features, the forests are contributing to the economic wealth of Wyoming.

From grassy plains and rolling foothills, the mountains climb upward, culminating in the jagged peaks of the Wind River Mountain Range on the Bridger National Forest. Gannett Peak, highest point in Wyoming, pierces the clouds at 13,340 ft. Farther to the north, flanking the haughty Teton Range, is the Teton National Forest. Here, most of the country lies above 8,000 feet and the rugged mountain tops reach up to gather and hold the annual snow fall. Water flows in every direction from these mountains, sustaining cities, towns and cropland.

Perched on the Continental Divide are the two Wilderness Areas in western Wyoming—Teton and Bridger. The beauty of these wild and free lands is being preserved by the Forest Service so that coming generations may enjoy and know the land their forefathers conquered to build a nation. You are free to travel in these remote areas on foot or by horseback, but you must leave your automobile behind for no roads or motorized travel are allowed; neither is timber cut nor homes and resorts built.

Following long-time policies and with the guidance of the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Law of June 12, 1960, the resources of the National Forests in Wyoming are managed in the best overall interest of the public. Cattle and sheep round out their yearly diet during summer months on ranges where numerous wildlife also make their home. Timber is harvested from forests managed on a sustained yield basis where new timber is grown fast enough to keep pace with the old that is harvested. Hunters find an abundance of big game during the hunting seasons, and recreationists enjoy numerous picnic and camping areas wherever they go.

To provide for increasing needs, the Forest Service is actively engaged in improving ranges, building new roads and campsites, increasing timber yield and improving habitat for wildlife. Providing balanced use with minimum conflict is the goal of Forest Service management.

If your plans include a visit to western Wyoming, we hope you will find one of the 45 camping and picnic sites to please you. Additionally, there are 9 resorts, 7 organization sites, 5 boating sites, and 3 winter sports areas. Among the points of interest you will wish to see are the Gros Ventre Slide near Kelly, and Two Ocean Pass, where the Continental Divide bisects Two Ocean Creek, sending one stream to the Pacific slopes and one to the Atlantic. Many species of wildlife, from Trumpeter Swan to the famed Jackson Hole elk herd, may also be seen. Whether your visit be long or short and whatever your interest, you will find something to enjoy in the National Forests in Wyoming.



Fire-Preventing Smokey Bear has become immortalized in the hearts of Americans along with Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny. Smokey has helped save millions of dollars in vital resources, and priceless human lives.

For Your Protection

62081 and Enjoyment

Foresters spend considerable time each year searching for lost people, assisting in cases of injury or death, and fighting forest fires started by recreationists. Your outing can be a success provided you observe the following precautions—to protect yourself and your family, your fellow travelers, and to help preserve the beauties and values of our great outdoors.

1. *Note the following facts regarding National Forest campgrounds.*
 - * Campgrounds will accommodate small house trailers and “campers” mounted on pickup trucks—large trailers in a few instances.
 - * Hookups for power, water and sanitation are not available.
 - * No reservations are required except for group units.
 - * Usually no camping fee is required.
2. *Always carry an ax, shovel, and bucket in your car.*

You'll need them in camp and they'll be handy to put out campfires and to use in case of a forest fire.
3. *Know in advance where to go and whom to contact in case of emergency.* If you plan a hike to back country get reliable maps and good shoes. Let the Ranger know where you are going and when you get back.
4. *Stay on roads and trails unless you know how to take care of yourself in isolated places.*
5. *Keep a constant eye on the children.*

6. *Wear the proper clothing, take the equipment you will need, and carry a first-aid kit.*
7. *Leave a clean, sanitary camp — as you'd like to find it.*

The tables, latrines, and shelters are for your convenience, but they are expensive to construct and maintain. Take good care of them. Don't part company with your campfire and smokes till they're "dead out."

8. *Observe State and Federal game and fish and boating laws.*
9. *Heed all roadway signs.* When in recreation areas keep your car on the roads and parking places. Steer clear of areas where fires are being fought until you have reliable information as to the safety of proceeding. Report all fires to forest headquarters from the nearest telephone. If you can put them out first, do so.
10. *Be cautious about drinking water from streams.* Clear-looking water may be dangerous.

11. *CAMPFIRES*

- * Campfire permits are not required except in the California portion of the Toiyabe National Forest. Be sure to check on local fire rules and special requirements during periods of extreme fire danger. Read signs and posters. Some areas are closed to smoking or to all travel. If in doubt ask the ranger.
- * Discharging fireworks is prohibited on the National Forests.
- * Build your fires in designated grills, stoves, or fire circles when using improved campgrounds. Fires in closed stoves at regular campgrounds need not be put out. When camping in the open, scrape a circular area down to mineral soil at least four times the diameter of your fire, removing all branches and inflammable material to a safe distance. Never kindle a fire

against logs, accumulation of dead wood and trees, near brush or other vegetation.

- * To put out a campfire stir the coals while drenching them with water. Turn sticks and douse both sides; soak the ground around the fire.
- * If you can't get water, mix the fire with mineral earth and keep stirring and mixing in fresh earth until the last spark is dead. Feel the debris with your hands to tell when it is dead out.
- * When putting out fires in prepared places, be careful not to pour water directly on hot rocks or bricks. It cracks them.

12. *SANITATION*

- * Prevent the pollution of all water. It may be a community's drinking water. Use garbage containers for all the waste which cannot be burned. In the absence of garbage containers, bury your camp refuse at least a hundred feet from streams. Toilets are provided for your convenience and protection. Please use them. Fish and clothing should not be cleaned in lakes and streams.
- * Wet garbage seldom burns and it leaves a mess. Put it and cans in a garbage container or bury it. Burn papers and boxes in your fire before putting it out.

13. *VANDALISM*

The beauties of nature — trees, flowers, shrubs, and wildlife — are yours to enjoy. Protect them and the improvements placed on the campgrounds for your convenience so you and others may enjoy them over and over again.

*PROTECT YOUR FOREST HERITAGE
IT WILL PAY YOU BACK MANY FOLD*



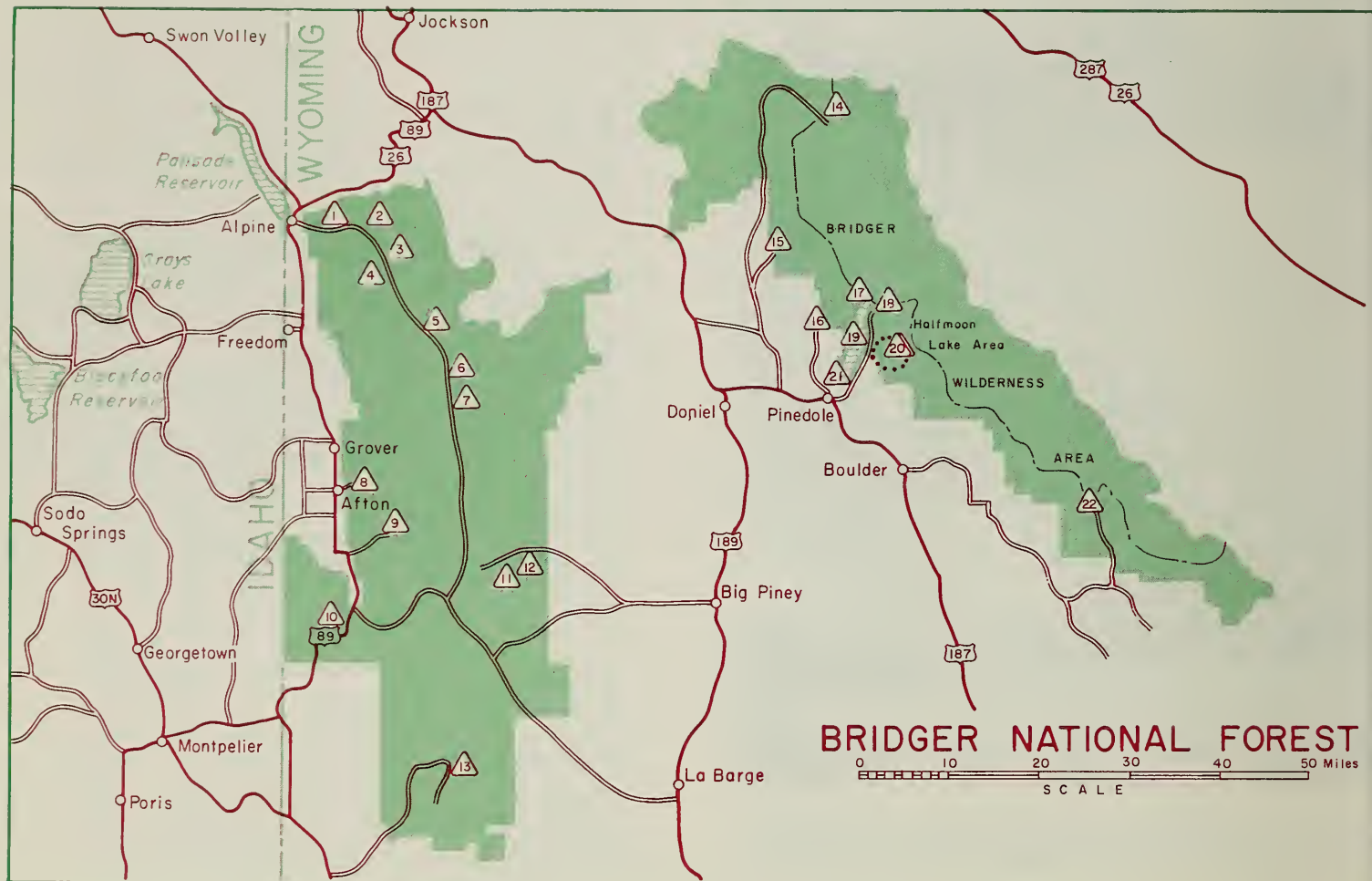
BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST

Named after the famed and intrepid explorer, Jim Bridger, the Forest covers nearly 1,700,000 acres. Its early history is woven with tales of explorers, fur traders and trappers, and battles between cattlemen and sheepmen for supremacy of the coveted Green River Valley rangelands.

The Bridger Wilderness Area, nearly 400,000 acres, covers much of the Forest's east division and is nationally known for its scenic beauty, lake and stream fishing, hunting, riding, hiking, mountain climbing and camping.

Lying in western Wyoming, the Forest abounds in elk, deer, moose, and mountain sheep.

Gannett Peak Glacier in Bridger Wilderness Area is the largest glacier to be reached from the westside of the Continental Divide in Wyoming.



RECREATION SITES BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST

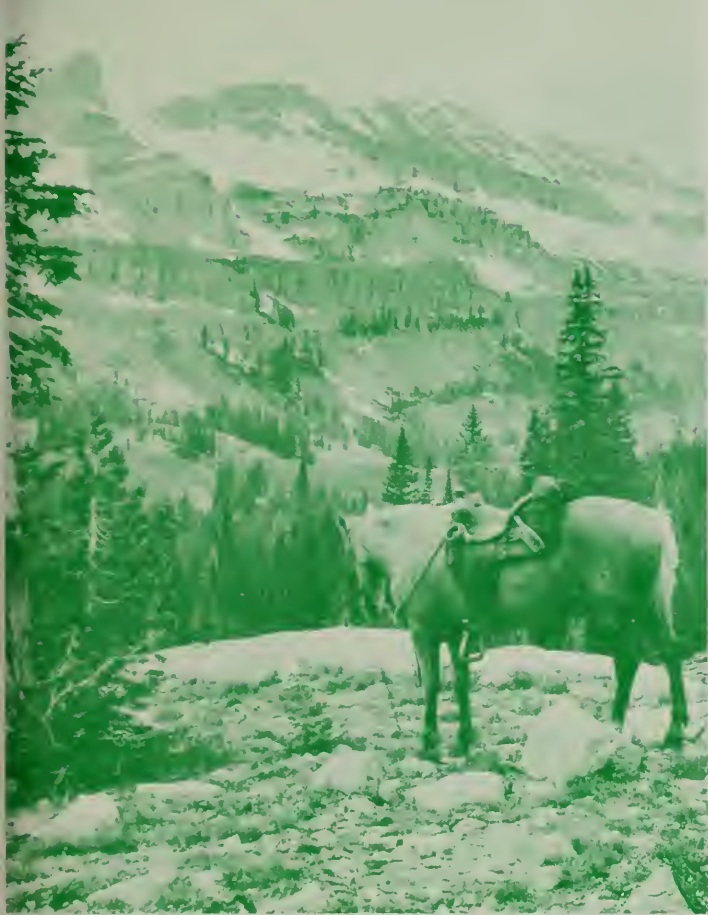
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NAME OF RECREATION SITE	MAP NO.	GENERAL INFORMATION				FACILITIES						ACTIVITIES AND ATTRACTIONS						
		ELEVATION	SEASON OF USE	MILES FROM NEAREST TOWN	DAYS LIMIT	CAMPING	PICNICKING	GROUP	DRINKING WATER	BOAT LAUNCHING	NO. OF FAMILY CAMPING UNITS	FISHING	HUNTING	SWIMMING	BOATING	LAKE	STREAM	SPECIAL FEATURES NEARBY
Greys River Bridge	1	5900	6/1-9/30	11		X	X		X		3	X	X				X	
Forks Greys River	2	6000	6/1-9/30	17		X	X				3	X	X				X	
Lynx Creek	3	6200	6/15-9/30	22		X	X				1	X	X				X	
Murphy Creek	4	6300	6/15-9/30	24		X	X				10	X	X				X	
Moose Flat	5	6400	6/15-9/30	38		X	X		X		10	X	X				X	
Meadows	6	6900	6/15-9/30	44		X	X				1	X	X				X	
Forest Park	7	7000	6/15-9/30	50		X	X		X		13	X	X				X	
Swift Creek	8	6300	5/15-10/15	2		X	X	X	X		12	X					X	Intermittent Spring
Cottonwood Lake	9	7600	6/15-9/30	7		X	X			X	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Allred Flat	10	7100	6/1-10/15	23		X	X	X	X		24	X	X				X	
Middle Piney Lake	11	8600	7/1-9/30	27		X	X			X	7	X	X	X	X	X		
Sacajawea	12	8300	6/15-9/30	25		X	X		X		6	X	X				X	Middle Piney Lake
Elk Creek	13	7900	6/15-9/30	40		X	X		X		3	X	X				X	None
Green River Lakes	14	8000	7/1-9/30	52		X	X		X		21	X	X	X	X			Wilderness Area

RECREATION SITES BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST

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TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

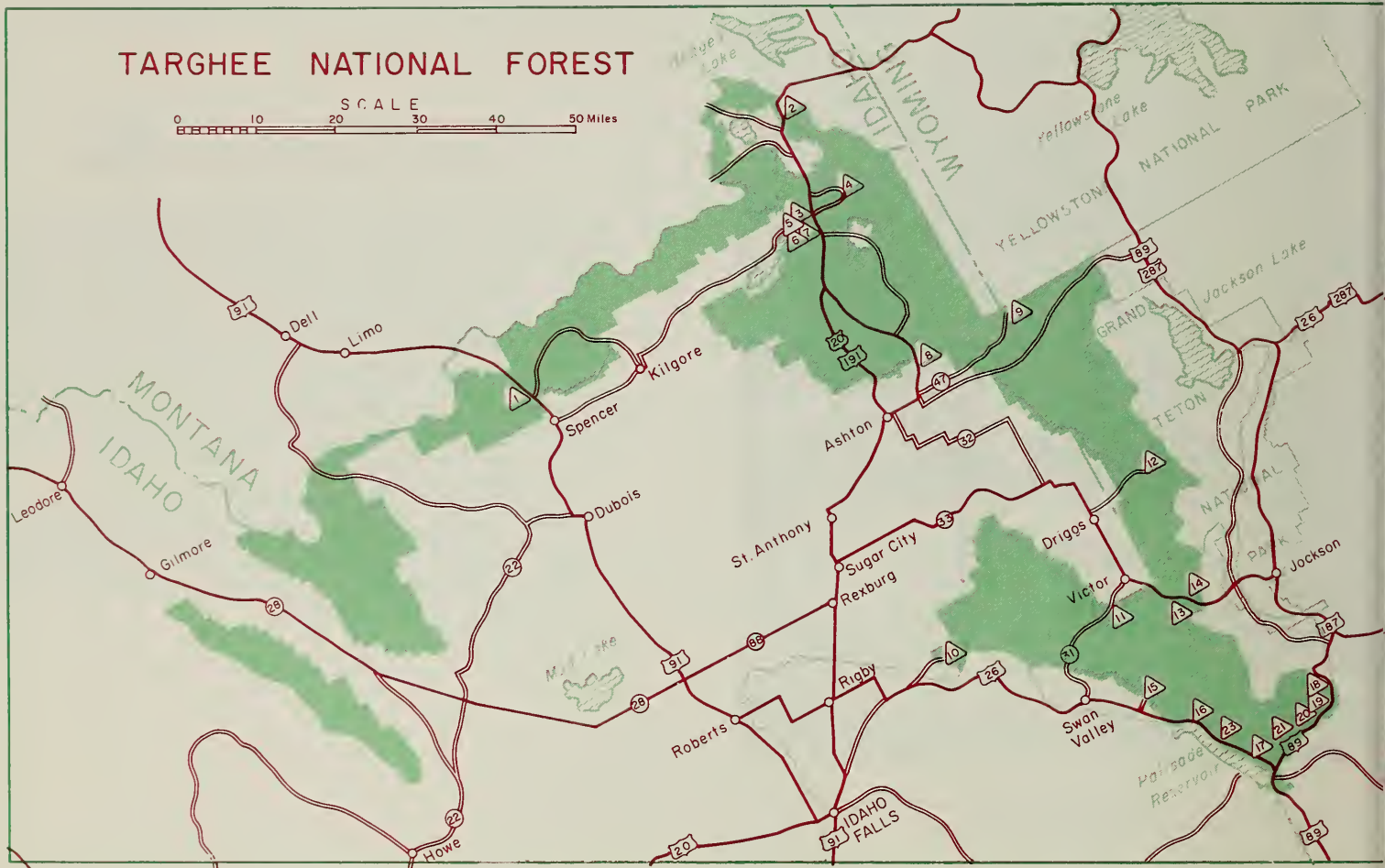
The Targhee National Forest, containing 1,713,667 acres, embraces the high headwaters of the Snake River in Idaho, and extends in a great semi-circle from the Grand Canyon of the Snake on the east to the slopes of the Little Lost River on the west. North and south it reaches from the Snake River Valley to the Continental Divide and to the highly scenic western crest of the Teton Range.

A multiple use National Forest in every sense, the Targhee furnishes water, wood, forage, wildlife, recreation, and minerals for the public good. It enfolds Island Park, one of the most popular recreation areas in the West.

Points of particular interest to recreation visitors are: Big Springs, Henry's Lake, Island Park Reservoir, Henry's Fork, Upper and Lower Mesa Falls, Ashton Scenic Loop, Cave Falls, Teton Canyon, Grand Canyon of Snake River, Palisades Reservoir, and Alaska Basin.

The Alaska Basin area of the Targhee National Forest attracts many hikers and horseback riders each summer.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST



RECREATION SITES TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

NAME OF RECREATION SITE	MAP NO.	GENERAL INFORMATION				FACILITIES						ACTIVITIES AND ATTRACTIONS						
		ELEVATION	SEASON OF USE	MILES FROM NEAREST TOWN	DAYS LIMIT	CAMPING	PICNICKING	GROUP	DRINKING WATER	BOAT LAUNCHING	NO. OF FAMILY CAMPING UNITS	FISHING	HUNTING	SWIMMING	BOATING	LAKE	STREAM	SPECIAL FEATURES NEARBY
Stoddard Creek	1	6200	May Oct	4	16		X		X			X	X				X	Spencer, Sheep Experient Station
Howard Springs	2	7600	June Oct	10			X		X									Henry's Lake, Targhee Pass
Flat Rock	3	6400	May Oct	0	16	X	X	X	X		17	X	X	X	X		X	Mack's Inn, Henry's Fork
Big Springs	4	6400	May Oct	5	16	X	X	X	X		17		X				X	View Rainbow Trout
McCree Bridge	5	6200	May Oct	5	16	X	X	X	X	X	25	X	X	X	X			Island Park Reservoir
Buttermilk	6	6200	May Oct	10	16	X	X	X	X	X	66	X	X	X	X	X		Island Park Reservoir
Buffalo	7	6200	May Oct	0	16	X	X	X	X		26	X	X	X			X	Pond's Lodge, Island Pk. Res.
Warm River	8	5200	Apr Nov	7	16	X	X	X	X		5	X	X				X	Warm River Inn, Scenic Att. 191
Cave Falls	9	6200	June Oct	20	16	X	X	X	X		23	X	X				X	Yellowstone National Park
Table Rock	10	5800	June Oct	15	16		X		X				X					Huckleberry Picking
Pine Creek	11	6600	May Oct	10	16	X	X	X			4	X	X					Teton Basin, Swan Valley
Teton Canyon	12	7200	June Oct	10	16	X	X	X	X		9	X	X				X	Alaska Basin
Teton Canyon	13	6600	May Oct	5	16	X	X				11	X	X				X	Teton Basin, Teton Pass
Coal Creek	14	7400	June Oct	10	16		X					X	X				X	Teton Pass, Teton Basin

TETON NATIONAL FOREST

Because much of the Teton National Forest lies above 6,000 feet, its daytime temperatures rarely rise more than 90 degrees, and nighttime temperatures may drop below freezing during the summer. Snow may fall any month of the year. Thus, the Teton is a vital water-producing area for irrigation, power development, and culinary needs. This National Forest, with its half-million-acre Teton Wilderness Area, is one of the nation's prominent scenic recreation spots. It furnishes habitat for numerous big game, and fishing is outstanding. It offers almost unlimited opportunity for skiing. Powder snow is available at various elevations throughout the winter months, from November to May. Commercial sawtimber occurs in quantity on the forest. Cattle and sheep from nearby livestock ranches graze through the summer months on the less rugged and more accessible parts of the Forest.

The entire area was traversed by early explorers and exploration parties. Limited numbers of stone arrowheads and other Indian implements are still to be found in various parts of the Forest.

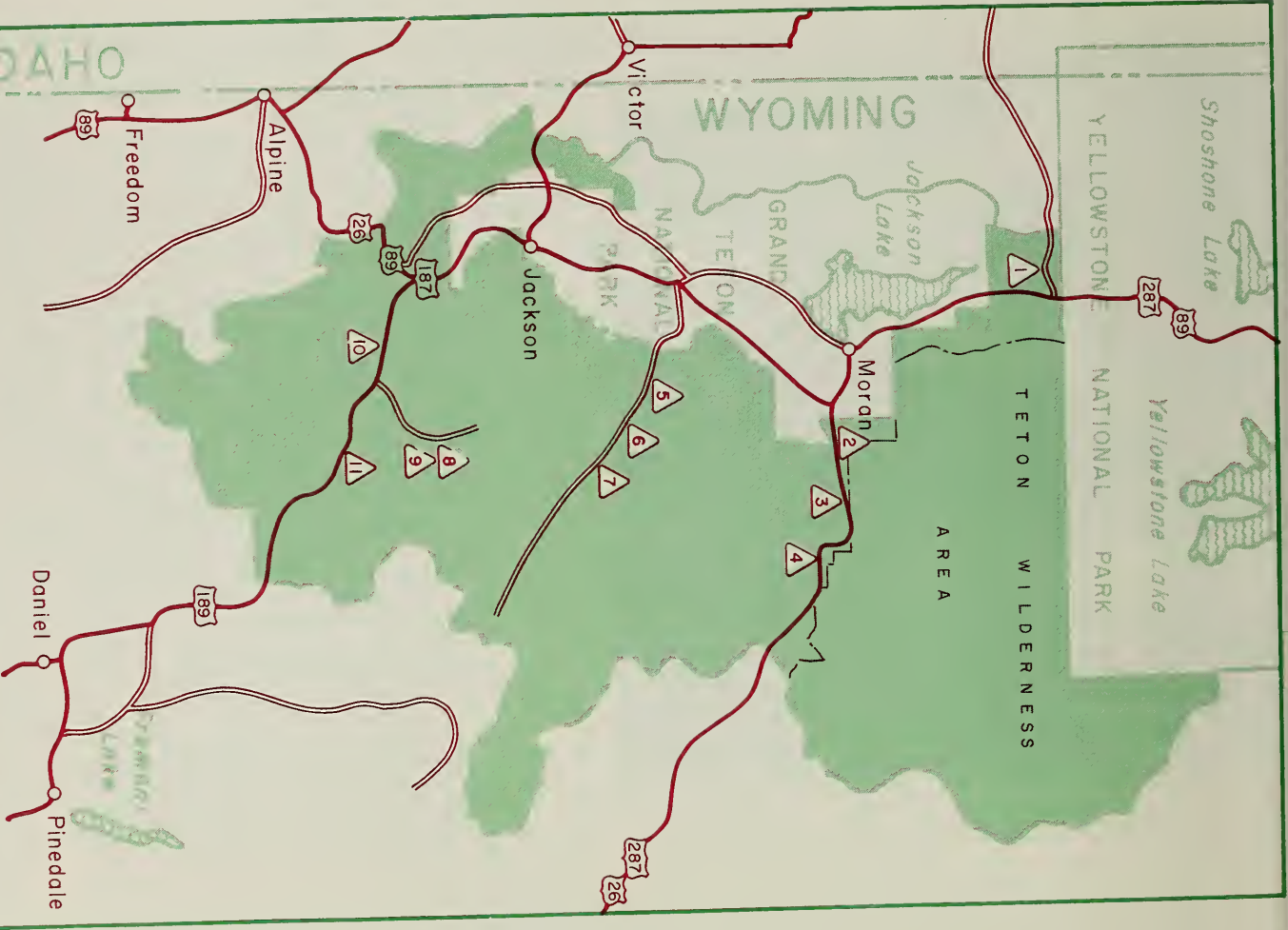
The Gros Ventre Slide, about six miles east of Kelly, occurred in 1925. Within a matter of moments a whole mountain slid into and across the Gros Ventre River forming Lower Slide Lake.

Togwotee Pass on U. S. #26 provides an entrance to the Jackson Hole country from the east and affords a picturesque view of the Buffalo River Valley and the Teton Range. The Snake River Canyon road on U. S. #26 and the Hoback Canyon road, U. S. #187 provide interesting access routes to Jackson Hole from the south and southwest.



The Gros Ventre Slide geological area is six miles east of Kelly. A whole mountain side slid and formed a reservoir in a matter of minutes.

TETON NATIONAL FOREST



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WYOMING RESORTS AND CABINS ON THE BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters - Kemmerer, Wyoming

Name - Location Address - Phone	Season - Altitude	Facilities - Accommodations	Activities
Gannett Peak Ranch - 52 mi. N Pinedale	June-Oct. 8,000 ft.	Furnished housekeeping cabins with meals.	Fishing, hunting, riding, hiking, wilderness trips.
Big Sandy Lodge - 60 mi. SE Pinedale; PO Boulder	June-Oct. 9,064 ft.	Furnished housekeeping cabins with meals.	Fishing, hunting, riding, hiking, wilderness trips.
Lakeside Lodge - 7 mi. NE Pinedale; PO Pinedale	May 15-Oct. 15 7,500 ft.	Furnished housekeeping cabins with meals.	Fishing, boating, water skiing, swimming.
Mary E. Faler Resort - 12 mi. NE Pinedale; PO Pinedale	June 1-Oct. 30 8,400 ft.	Furnished housekeeping cabins with meals.	Wilderness trips, hunting, fishing.
Boulder Lake Lodge - 23 mi. SE Pinedale; PO Boulder	June 1-Oct. 30 7,450 ft.	Furnished housekeeping cabins with meals.	Hunting, fishing, wilderness trips, boating.
Half Moon Lake Resort - 10 mi. NE Pinedale; PO Pinedale	June 1-Sept. 30 8,200 ft.	Furnished housekeeping cabins with meals.	Boating, swimming, water skiing, fishing.

WYOMING RESORTS AND CABINS ON THE TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters - St. Anthony, Idaho

Name - Location Address - Phone	Season - Altitude	Facilities - Accommodations	Activities
Canyon Camp - Alpine; PO Alpine	May 1-Oct. 31 5,650 ft.	Camping and trailer space within one mile. Furnished cabins, cafe, service station.	Fishing, hunting, and hiking.
Flying Saddle Lodge - Alpine; PO Alpine	June 1-Oct. 31 5,650 ft.	Camping and trailer space within one mile. Furnished cabins and rooms with private baths or showers. Meals.	Boating, fishing, hunting, hiking, dancing.

WYOMING RESORTS AND CABINS ON THE TETON NATIONAL FOREST

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters - Jackson, Wyoming

Name - Location Address - Phone	Season - Altitude	Facilities - Accommodations	Activities
Flagg Ranch - 2 mi S of S entrance Yellowstone Park; PO Moran	June-Oct. 6,900 ft.	Furnished cabins and rooms with private showers and baths.	Fishing, hunting, hiking, riding.
Turpin Meadow Lodge - 60 mi. N Jackson on old Tagwater Pass Road; PO Moran	June 1-Oct. 10 7,000 ft.	Furnished cabins, rooms with pri- vate showers and baths.	Fishing, hunting, riding, hiking, dancing.
Tagwater Lodge - 70 mi. N Jackson; on Togwotee Pass road; PO Jackson	June 1-Oct. 1 8,500 ft.	Furnished cabins, rooms with pri- vate baths or showers.	Fishing, hunting, hiking, riding.

MULTIPLE USE FOR THE GREATEST GOOD

June 12, 1960, was a landmark in Forest Service history. That day the Multiple-Use and Sustained-Yield Law, Public Law 86-517, was signed by the President. It gave statutory recognition to fundamental principles of land management that had been practiced by the Forest Service throughout its long history. The law directs that the renewable surface resources of the national forests be developed and administered on a multiple-use and sustained-yield basis.

The term, multiple use, means different things to different people. This is only natural because the pattern of use varies greatly from place to place as topography, vegetation, soils and human needs vary. Then too, each user group is inclined to interpret multiple use in a way that places its particular interest in the most favorable position.

The objective of multiple use on the national forests, however, is to get the optimum combination of uses and services for the benefit of the American people. National forest resources include recreation, forage, timber, water, and wildlife. Minerals are a closely-related resource, but classed as non-renewable.

An essential of multiple use is positive, coordinated management of the several uses involved, and their deliberate, carefully-planned integration so they will interfere with each other as little as possible and supplement each other as much as possible.

The related practice of sustained yield means perpetuating a high-level annual or periodic output of the various renewable resources without impairing the land's productivity.





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